

DISCUSSION OF THE AMENDMENT

The specification has been amended by inserting appropriate headings, including a brief description of the drawing, said description being supported in the specification at page 20, lines 28-32 in combination with page 21, lines 26-30.

All of the pending claims have been canceled and replaced with new Claims 35-48.

Claim 35 corresponds to canceled Claim 14, but now includes the recital of process steps (I), (II), (C), (W), (S) and (C), and is based on the combination of Claims 14, 22 and 24, and additional subject matter as supported in the specification at page 4, lines 22-26; page 7, lines 23-24; page 8, lines 20-22; page 11, lines 25-27; page 12, line 19; page 13, lines 21-22; and page 19, lines 3-8.

Claim 36 corresponds to Claim 15. Claim 37 is supported in the specification at page 19, lines 15-18. Claims 38 and 39 correspond to Claims 18 and 19, respectively. Claim 40 is based on Claim 28, and is supported in the specification at page 19, lines 6-9. Claim 41 is supported in the specification at page 13, lines 22-24. Claim 42 is supported in the specification at page 11, line 29 to page 12, line 2, in combination with page 19, lines 23-28.

Claim 43 is supported in the specification at page 12, lines 6-13, in combination with page 13, lines 16-17. Claim 44 is supported in the specification at page 17, lines 28-31. Claims 45 and 46 correspond to Claims 29 and 31, respectively. Finally, Claims 47 and 48 are based on Claim 34.

No new matter is believed to have been added by the above amendment. Claims 35-48 are now pending in the application.

REMARKS

The rejection of Claims 14-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by US 5,919,430 (Hasenzahl et al) or WO 94/02245 (Exxon), is respectfully traversed.

As recited in new Claim 35, an embodiment of the present invention is a process for providing a catalytic material in the form of a shaped body comprising at least one zeolite containing at least one titanium silicalite and being at least partly crystalline comprising: (I) at least partial crystallization of at least one solid material containing at least one titanium silicalite out of a synthesis mixture, resulting in mixture (I) containing at least said solid material and a mother liquor, (II) separating and/or concentrating of the solid material in mixture (I); (C) calcining said solid material obtained in step (II); (W) bringing said calcined solid material into contact with liquid deionized water; (S) shaping said solid material treated according to step (W) into a shaped body; (C) calcining said shaped body; wherein separating and/or concentrating in (II) is carried out by a method selected from the group consisting of filtration, ultrafiltration, diafiltration, centrifuge methods, spray drying and spray granulating, and wherein the shaping of the solid material in step (S) is selected from the group consisting of pelleting, pressing, extruding, sintering, roasting and briquetting.

Hasenzahl et al is drawn to microporous and mesoporous metal silicates prepared by the hydrothermal reaction of a silicon and metal source in the presence of a template. Exxon is drawn to new titanium zeolite Beta catalysts made by a method consisting of the preparation of a synthesis mixture containing a source of titanium (e.g. tetraethylorthotitanate), a source of aluminium (e.g. aluminium powder), a source of silicon (e.g. Ludox AS40, 40% colloidal silica) and an organic N-containing base (e.g. tetraethylammoniumhydroxide (TEAOH)), the ageing of this mixture preferably in the presence of hydrogen peroxide during a predefined period, and the hydrothermal treatment of the mixture. The crystals which are formed during the hydrothermal treatment are then

isolated from the mother liquor, washed, dried and finally calcined to remove the organic material contained in the structure (page 3, lines 17-26).

Neither Hasenzahl et al nor Exxon anticipate or otherwise render the presently-claimed invention unpatentable. Neither reference discloses a process wherein a material is first calcined and then treated with deionized water and afterward a shaped body is formed which is again calcined. Nor is there disclosure of treatment with deionized water *per se*. Indeed, the presently-claimed invention recites a specific sequence of preparation steps, resulting in improvement in properties of the catalyst formed. There is no disclosure or suggestion in the applied prior art to carry out step (W) after (C) and before step (S) and again second step (C). In addition, the comparative data of record in the specification, at pages 22-24, supports the above argument with regard to the specific sequence of preparation steps.

For all the above reasons, it is respectfully requested that this rejection be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claim 34 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 is respectfully traversed. Indeed, the rejection is now moot in view of the above-discussed amendment, which replaces Claim 34 with new Claims 47 and 48. Nevertheless, Claim 34 is not a so-called “use” claim. Rather, it is still drawn to a method, even though it is a method of using. Therefore, new Claims 47 and 48 should not be restricted from the remaining claims but if so, they are rejoivable.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that this rejection be withdrawn.

Finally, a brief description of the drawing has been provided.

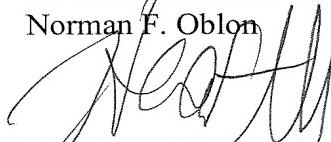
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All of the presently-pending claims in this application are now believed to be in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to pass this application to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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